REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner noted that claims 2-19 are pending in the application and that claims 2, 3, and 19 are rejected. In view of the following discussion, Applicants submit that none of the claims now pending in the application are obvious under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §103. Thus, Applicants believe that all of these claims are now in condition for allowance.

I. REJECTION OF CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103

The Examiner rejected claims 2, 3, and 19 as unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Woo (United States patent 5,808,582, issued September 15, 1998) in view of Farrow (United States patent 6,282,248 issued August 28, 2001). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner contends Woo discloses a satellite signal receiver (GPS receiver, see Fig. 12), comprising: 1) "a front end" (1202) for receiving a satellite signal 2) "a sampling circuit" (1203) for digitizing the satellite signal 3) "a processor" (1204) for performing at least a subset of a convolution between a pseudorandom reference code and the digitized signal. The Examiner concedes that Woo fails to teach the sampling circuit having either a first sampling spacing or a second sampling spacing and a mode selection processor for selecting either said first sampling spacing or said second sampling spacing. Further, the Examiner cites Farrow as teaching a subsampling circuit to define a digitized signal to have a different sampling spacing in order to allow the use of a fixed A/D converter and yet to enable the reception of a wide range of baud rates. The Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to add a subsampling circuit to Woo for the purpose of allowing the reception of a satellite signal of a different baud rate, as taught by Farrow. The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

More specifically, Woo teaches a Global Positioning System receiver with improved multipath rejection. The processor in Woo processes a discriminator signal to determine a bit code and a distance from the global positioning signal source based on the bit code. (Woo Abstract) Woo uses a fixed sampling rate and there is no

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disclosure that sampling rate selection would be beneficial. Farrow also teaches a fixed sampling rate (see col. 4, l. 58) when describing the invention. However, at column 1, lines 57-61, Farrow discusses a variable sampling rate to facilitate fine adjustments to the baud rate of a receiver. At column 4, line 60 to column 5, line 18, Farrow teaches using a fixed sampling rate and specifically teaches that a variable sampling rate should be avoided. Farrow is devoid of any teaching or suggestion of using selectable sampling rates. Further, the Examiner has conceded that Woo does not teach selectable sampling rates. Therefore, any combination of Farrow and Woo would lack the use of selectable sampling rates.

In contrast, Applicant's claim 2 positively recites:

"A satellite signal receiver, comprising:

a front end for receiving a satellite signal;

a sampling circuit for digitizing said satellite signal, said digitized signal having either a first sample spacing or a second sample spacing;

a mode selection processor for selecting either said first sample spacing or said second sample spacing; and

a processor for performing at least a subset of a convolution between a pseudorandom reference code and said digitized signal;

wherein said sampling circuit comprises:

an analog to digital converter for sampling said satellite signal; and

a subsampling circuit for subsampling said sampled satellite signal to define said digitized signal having either said first sample spacing or said second sample spacing." (emphasis added to the original)

The Applicant's claims specifically recite a sampling circuit that samples using selectable sampling rates. This claim element is not taught by the combination of Woo and Farrow. Therefore, any combination of Woo in view of Farrow does not teach or suggest all the elements of independent claim 2. Claims 3 and 19 depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claim 2 and recite additional limitations therefor. Since independent claim 2 is not obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), dependent claims 3 and 19 are also patentable and allowable. Thus, Applicant respectfully requests the rejection to claims 2, 3, and 19 be withdrawn.
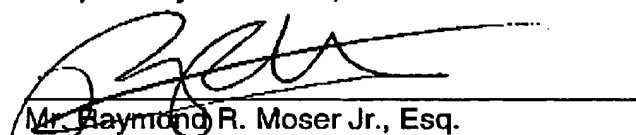
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II. ALLOWED CLAIMS

Applicants thank the Examiner for indicating that claims 4-18 are allowed.

CONCLUSION

Thus, Applicants submit that none of the claims presently in the application are obvious under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §103. Consequently, Applicants believe that all these claims are presently in condition for allowance. Accordingly, both reconsideration of this application and its swift passage to issue are earnestly solicited.

If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring any adverse final action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone Mr. Raymond R. Moser Jr., Esq. at (732) 935-7100 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

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Respectfully submitted,

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